



# *Land Use and Energy in California*

---

*Presented to the California Energy Commission, Committee  
Workshop, 22 September 2006*

David B. Goldstein, Ph.D., NRDC



# Land Use and Transportation Energy

---

- Transportation energy use accounts for over half of California's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Land use is a primary determinant of personal transportation energy demand.



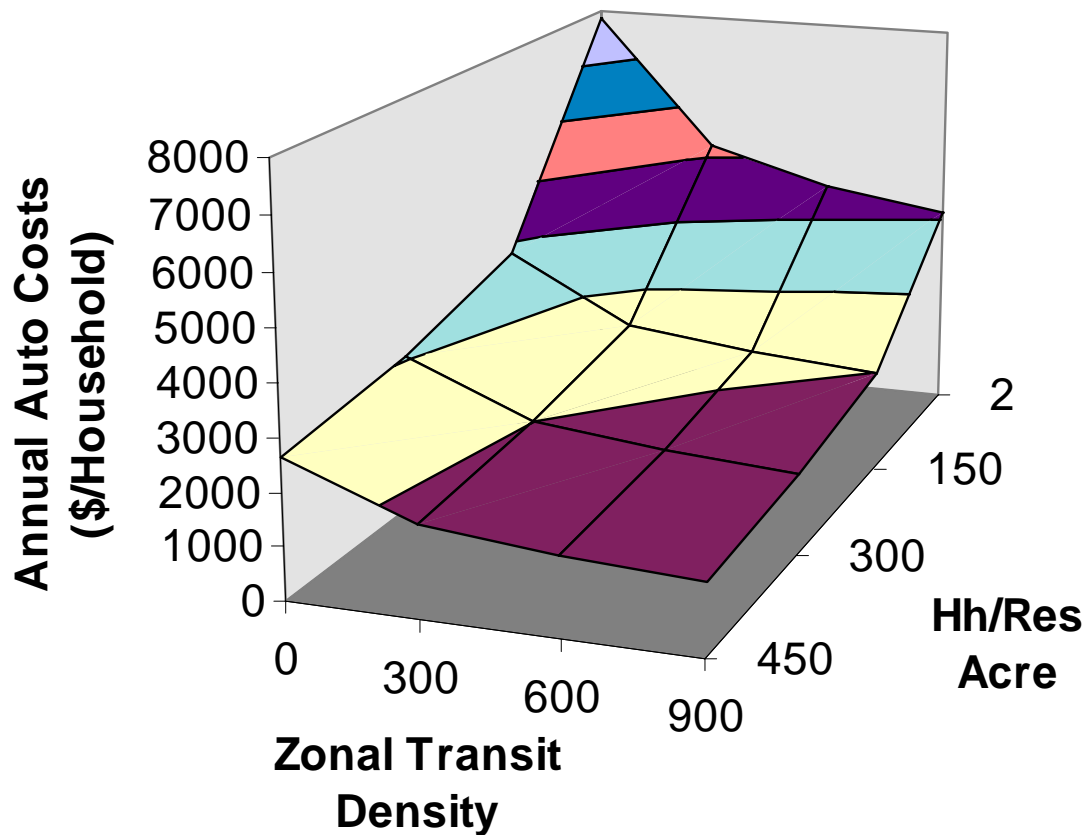
# The Efficiency Opportunity

---

- Smart Growth can reduce travel by 50% and more.
- Ten year's savings potential in California from ten years' new housing construction is:
  - 10 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually
  - \$200 billion of present value savings
  - 60,000 barrels/day of oil saved
- These benefits increase with time.

# Key Known Physical Attributes of Smart Growth

**Impacts of Density and Transit on Auto Costs  
San Francisco Bay Area**



# Sprawl Vs. Smart Growth



Smart Growth  
More Choices For Our Families

Smart Growth  
**America**



# Images of Smart Growth

---



# Images of Smart Growth

---



# Images of Dumb Growth





# Images of Dumb Growth

---





# Physical Realities and Policy Options

---

- We know what smart growth should look like and we know what dumb growth looks like, at least for homes.
  - We know the difference of land use and in terms of transportation infrastructure.
- The market appears to want more smart growth, based on property values.
  - Market barriers must be impeding smart growth.
- We do not know the impact of commercial and industrial land use on energy
  - In some cases, we don't even know the sign.



# Physical Realities and Policy Options-II

---

- We can speculate that smart growth land use patterns reduce non-transportation energy significantly.
  - Smart growth reduces outdoor water use
  - Smart growth requires lower amounts of energy-intensive construction materials
- What is less understood is the policy changes necessary to get us there.



# Transportation and Land Use Policy is Complicated

---

- Decisions are made by a complex combination of government regulation and market forces, and by government incentives and policies at the local, regional, state, and national level.
- While transportation infrastructure investments are made by definable government agencies, their decisions are influenced by a breathtaking variety of laws and political influences.





# Transportation and Land Use Policy is Complicated--III

---

- Land use decisions are influenced by a wide range of regulations
  - Local governmental regulations
  - Private sector standards
  - Informal standards used by lenders or investors
- These regulatory influences are not well understood or even catalogued.



# Opportunities for CEC Study

---

- How does commercial land use affect personal transportation energy use?
- How does land use—both residential and commercial—affect freight transportation energy?
- How does land use affect the use of water and energy-intensive materials?



# Policy Questions

---

- What types of regulation affect land use?
  - Government regulation
  - Private sector regulation
  - Informal private sector regulation
- What are the barriers to markets for smart growth development and how can they be overcome?